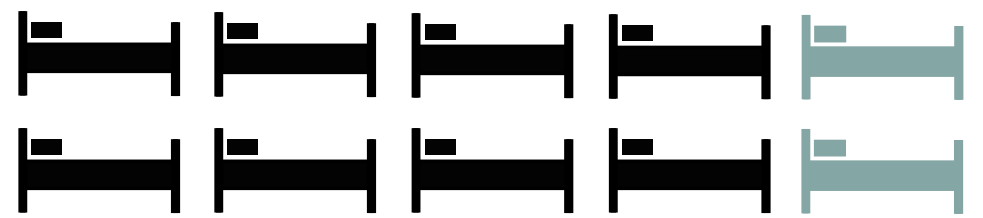


ONE IN TEN
MINNEAPOLIS RESIDENTS
ARE HOMELESS



TWO IN TEN
HOMELESS CAN BE HOUSED
IN SHELTERS

\$ 150M

ANNUAL
PUBLIC COST OF
HOMELESSNESS

\$ 35-150K

ANNUAL
PUBLIC COST PER
INDIVIDUAL UNSHELTERED



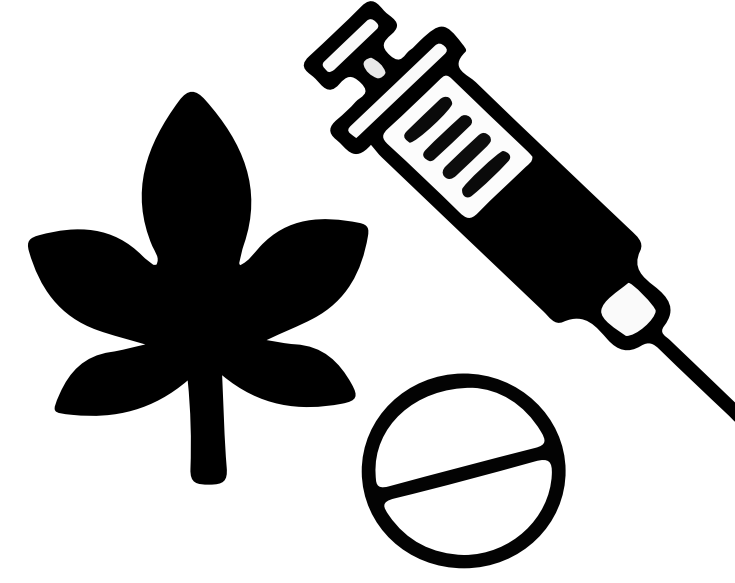
NINE IN TEN
RESIDENTS CAN BE HOUSED
WITH EXISTING STOCK

\$ 13-25K

ANNUAL
COST OF MAINTENANCE PER
LIVING UNIT

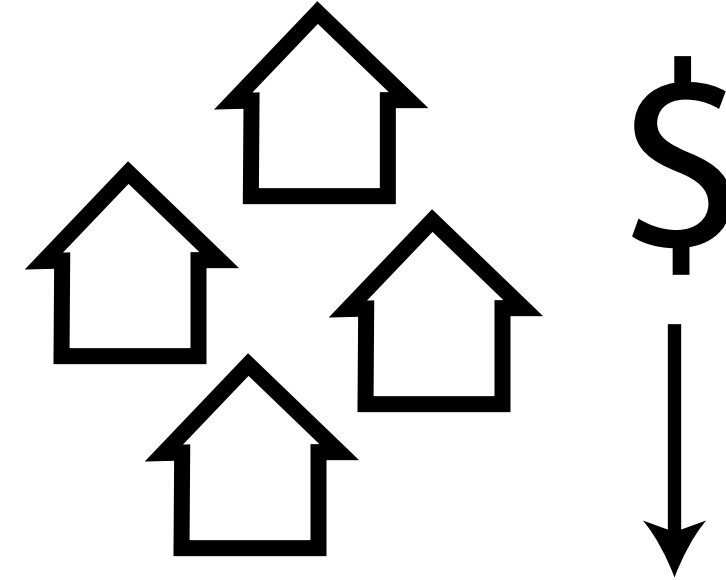
#1

CAUSE
OF HOMELESSNESS IS A
LACK OF AFFORDABLE
SHELTER



MYTH: HOMELESSNESS IS RELATED TO
MENTAL ILLNESS AND/OR SUBSTANCE
ABUSE.

Reality: Homelessness is about lack of
shelter due to economic hardship. This
hardship can lead to depression, addiction, or
other forms of mental illness, but shelter has
proven to be the most effective treatment
and prevention.



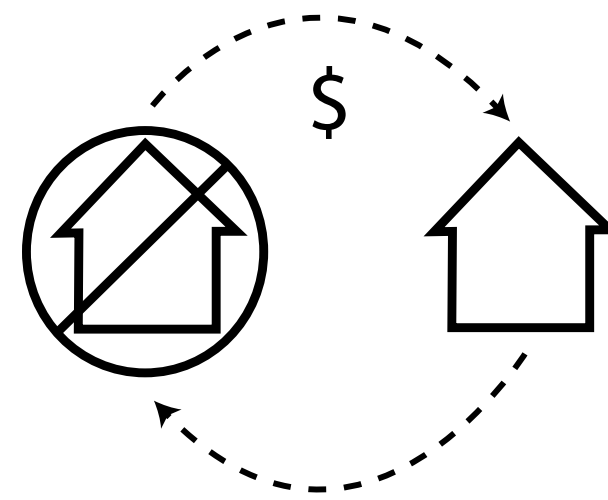
MYTH: TINY HOMES ARE NOT THE
MOST COST EFFECTIVE SOLUTION TO
HOMELESSNESS.

Reality: The homeless community is not
a single demographic. Treating chronic
homelessness requires a multitude of
approaches to address the multitude of
conditions. Micro-units serve a particular
demographic without access to homeless
shelters or any form of affordable housing at
a cost of only \$20,00 per unit.



MYTH: HELPING THE HOMELESS KEEPS
THEM HOMELESS.

Reality: Many of the participants in the
housing first programs are people who are
trying to make a change in their life. Micro-
units provide the possibility of eventual
ownership of a mobile structure. Therefore,
the program itself defeats the myth.



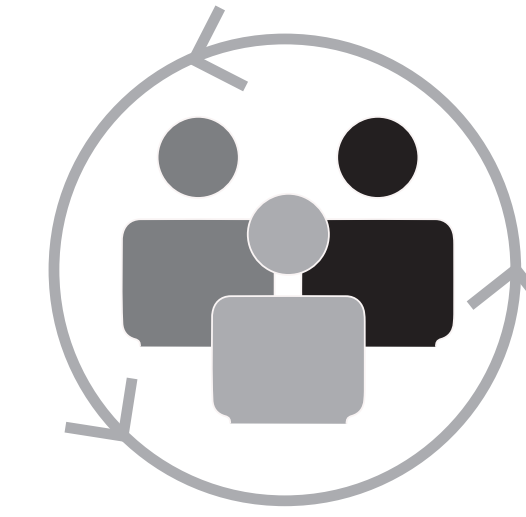
MYTH: HOMELESS COMMUNITIES DRIVE
DOWN PROPERTY VALUE AND STOP
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

Reality: By creating communities in
undeveloped spaces this will increase overall
land use and value. This also creates a
symbiotic relationship which can grow the
economy of an area rather than decrease it.



MYTH: THE HOMELESS LIVE IN
UNSANITARY ENVIRONMENTS.

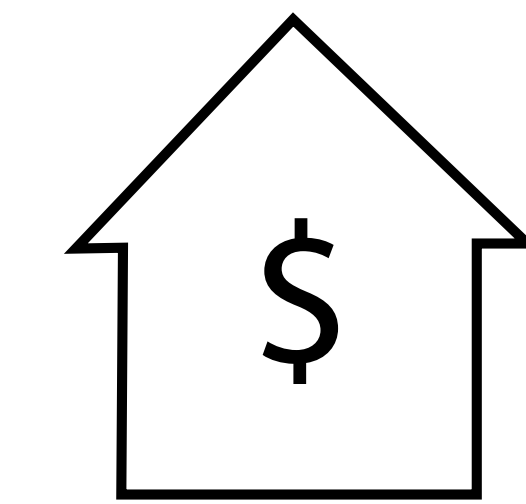
Reality: Homeless individuals and
communities often rely on waste and
recycling as a means of survival and/or a
source of income. They are model citizens,
environmentally. Micro-housing provides
storage and can increase the usability of
recycled goods.



A LOCAL WORKFORCE



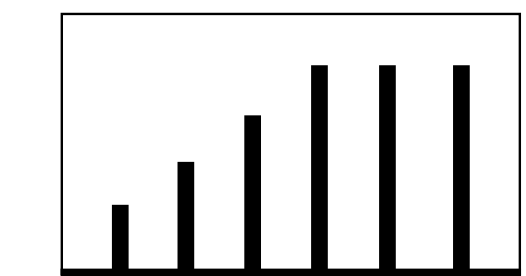
DIVERSITY OF
RESIDENTS



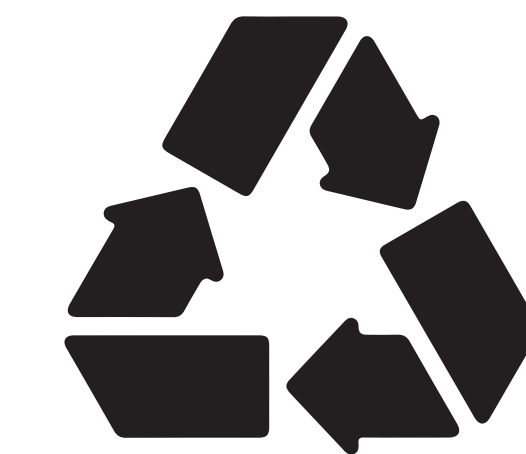
B-CORP OPPORTUNITY



REVITALIZATION



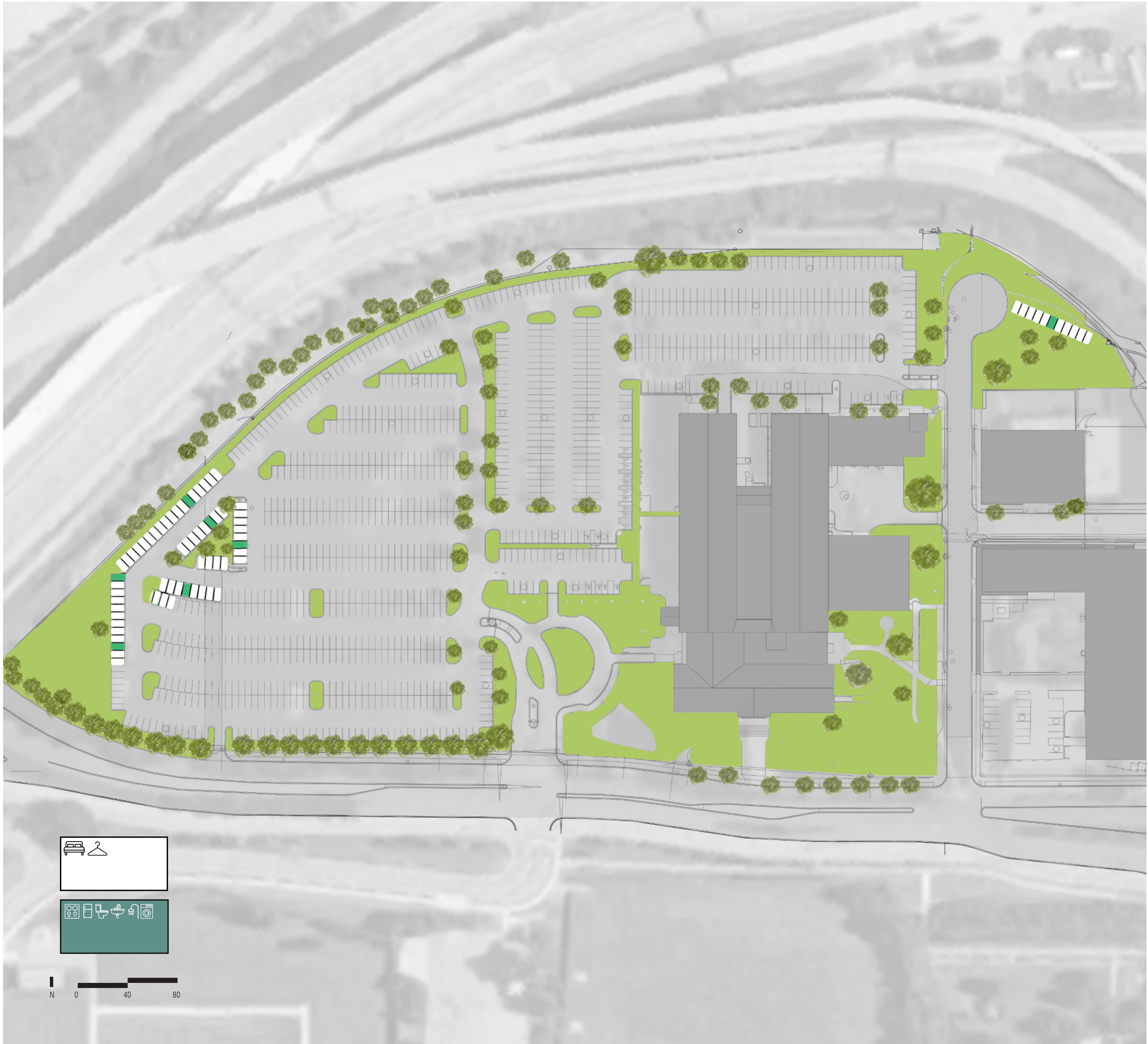
LONG TERM SAVINGS
FOR THE COUNTY



IMPROVEMENT OF
WASTE MANAGEMENT



ENHANCE SITE
SECURITY





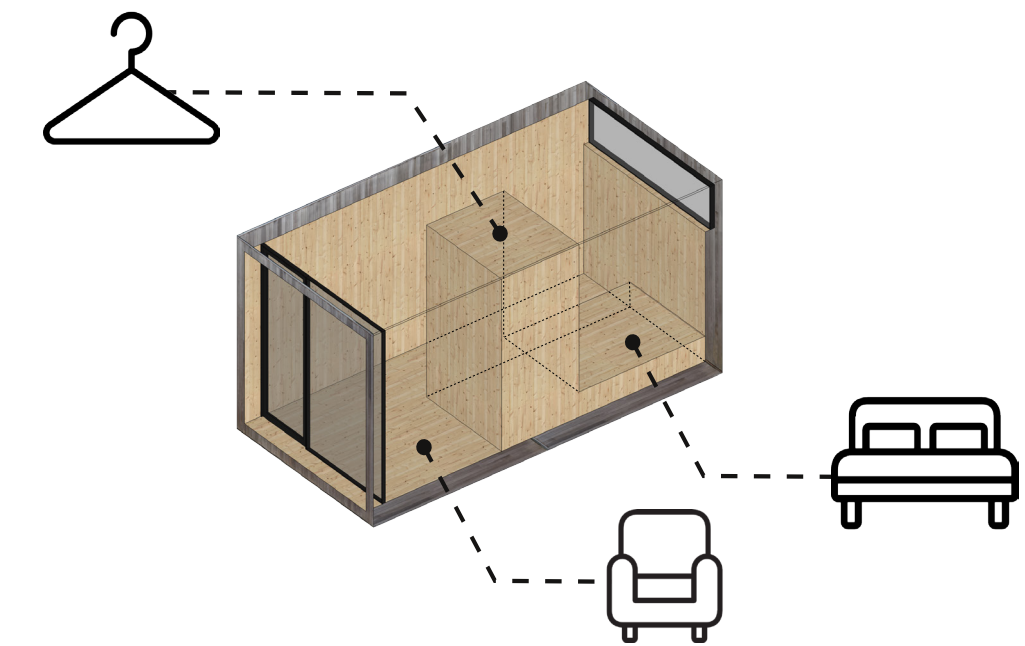
ACADEMIC INSTITUTION

By pursuing micro-units and their impact on homelessness as an academic research endeavor, housing can be provided by classifying structures as living laboratories. These units can serve several purposes. First, they can be the subject of data assessment and collection in the forms of field experience and field research for schools of Public Health. Second, they can provide transitional to permanent housing for the homeless with the possibility of obtaining ownership and equity. All can be subsidized by federal and private research grants.

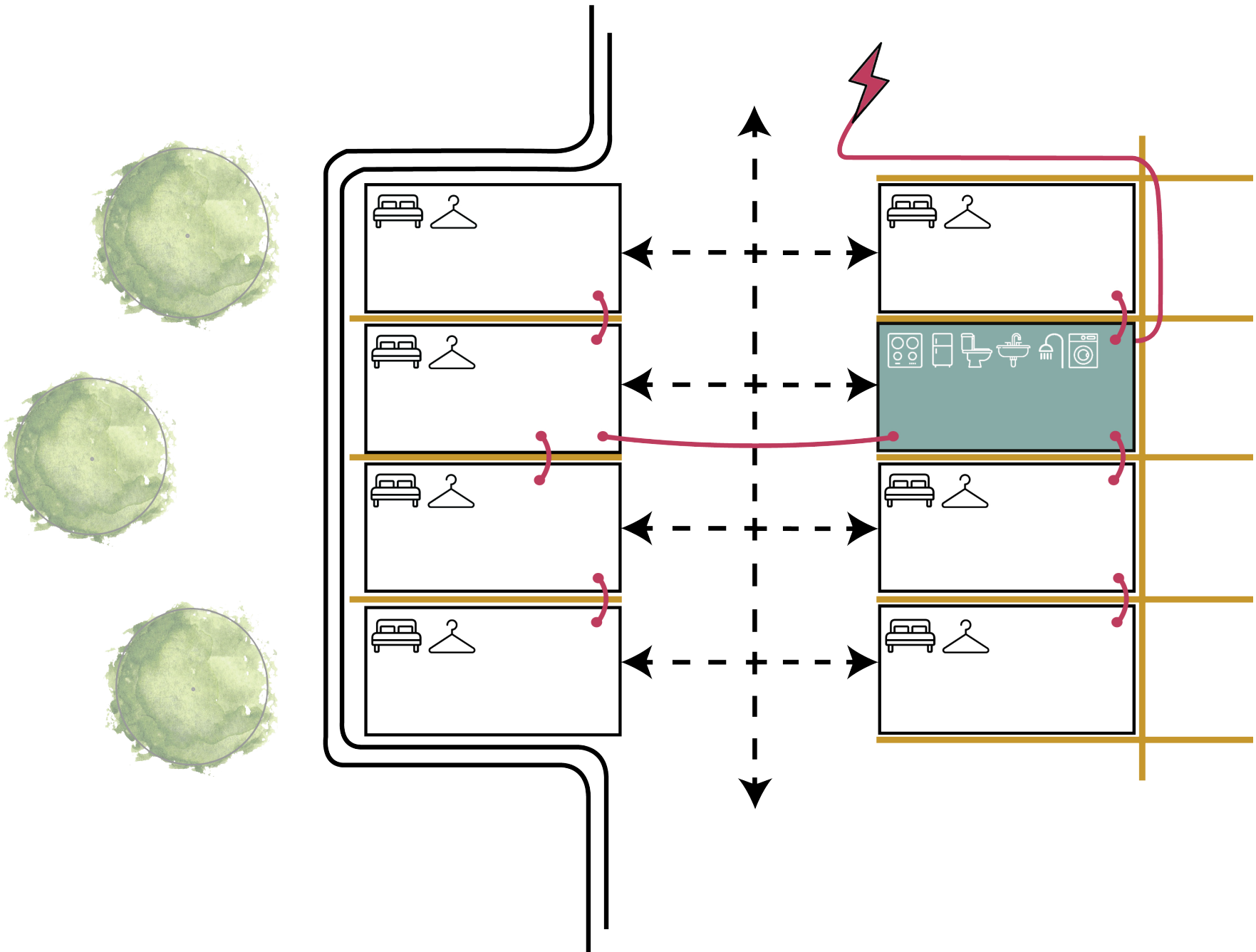
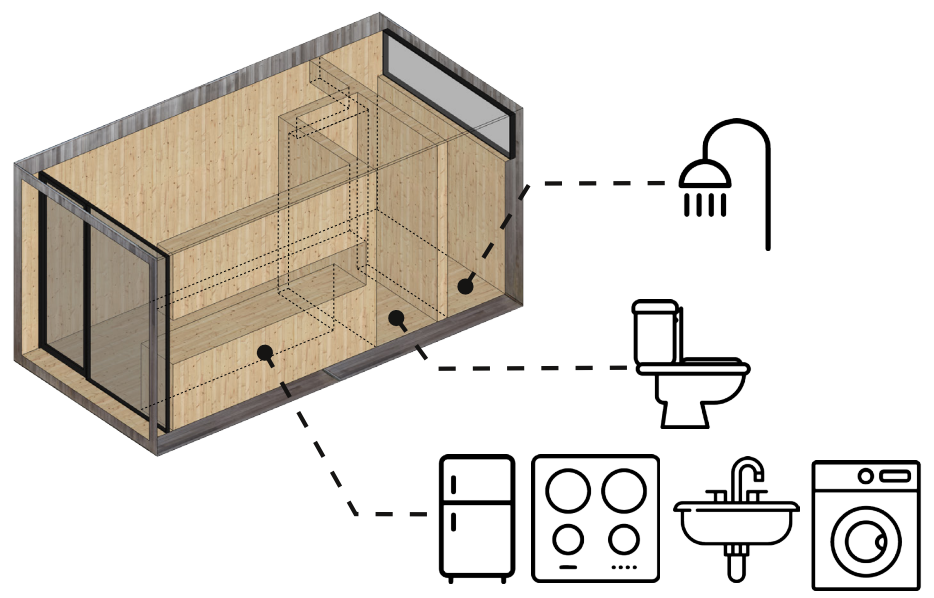
This particular case study makes use of unused parking on the Dunwoody College of Technology campus. The area of least use also has direct access to landscape buffers between the parking and interstate 394. As a result, the housing units themselves may also serve the purpose of screening the freeway and adjacent streets from the parking lot. This can increase mental health in those who dwell there by providing direct access to natural landscapes while increasing security within the parking lot itself.

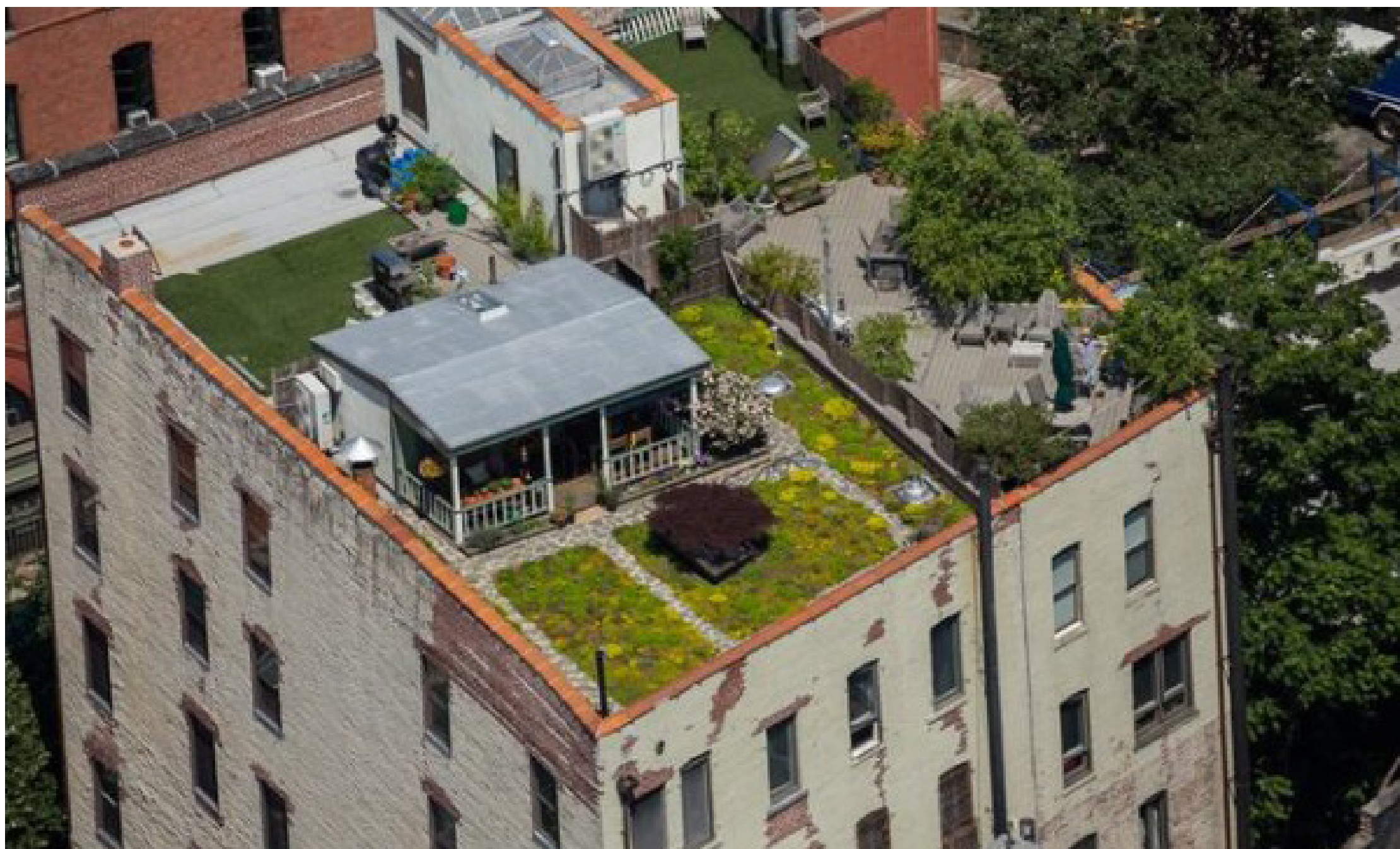
In this case study, each unit inhabits an individual parking space. We therefore propose units that either face greenspace or each other, effectively transforming a section of the parking lot into pedestrian streets. This holds a high likelihood of realizing the ideals of community first.

SLEEPING UNIT



INFRASTRUCTURE UNIT







MEDICAL CENTER

By classifying micro-units as remote patient rooms, and advocating for chronic homelessness as a diagnosable condition, housing can be offered as a prescription. This opens the possibility of mechanism such as Medicare and Medicaid to provide subsidy for housing. In addition, medical centers can advocate for loosening or being exempt from zoning restrictions to provide temporary housing on site as a medical directive.

This case study proposes housing in two potential locations on the current Hennepin County Medical Center campus in downtown Minneapolis. One site proposes housing units at the perimeter of a surface parking lot. By using cross laminated timber, wood serves as the finish inside and out. By siting the units with the predominantly wood exterior parallel to the street, the visual impact of the units doubles as a wood screen from street to surface parking. This maintains privacy and security for the homeless who dwell within, while providing additional security for those parked in the lot. As a streetscape, the units form an urban edge at the sidewalk.

RELIGIOUS LAND

By advocating for religious freedom, churches and other religious lands can provide housing for the homeless through the Religious Land Use and Institutionalized Persons Act. This gives religious institutions a way to avoid zoning law restrictions on their property use. This case study proposes housing near HCMC in downtown Minneapolis and around the perimeter of the surface parking lot owned by First Covenant Church. First Covenant is a long time, strong advocate for homelessness, providing shelter for 50 people every night. This would be a natural extension of their mission, while serving the dual purpose of parking screen and streetscape similar to that proposed above at HCMC.

